The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY JANUARY 18, 1897. XXXV—NO. 44

YOUNG CASE SETTLED.

William S. Young Allowed to Take a Decree.

A HISTORY OF THE AFFAIR.

Important Litigation Involving the Coal Royalties of the Cyrus Young Estate—The Plaintiff Wins and His Share is Restored to His Possession.

CANTON, Jan. 14.—A settlement was reached in the case of William S. Young against Letitia Myers, Mrs. Frances Morganthaler and Ozra Young, this morning. The plaintiff was allowed to take a decree conveying him his interests in the coal royalties in the estate of the late Cyrus Young, to obtain a conveyance of which from the defendants this action was brought, the other Young heirs having before conveyed their interests without suit. It seems that in 1887 the City National Bank of Canton began an action seeking to reach and sell the share of Wm. S. Young in the coal interests of the Cyrus Young estate. Before the case was tried the other Young heirs paid the claim of the bank for William S. Young and as security for the money advanced by this bank, took a conveyance of his share of the coal royalties which when the earnings therefrom were sufficient to reimburse them for their outlay, was to be reconveyed to him. After having been paid back as agreed, five of the nine heirs did so convey. This action was brought to compel the remaining three to do the same. It was tried for one day, and before the court opened Thursday a settlement was agreed upon and plaintiff allowed to take a decree conveying him his former interest.

NEXT WEEK'S ASSIGNMENTS.

Cases That are Interesting to Massillonians.

CANTON, Jan. 15.—The cases assigned for hearing this week in the court of common pleas have been disposed of, and the assignment for next week, the third in the January term, embraces forty-six cases. Twenty-four are assigned to Judge McCarty and twenty two to Judge Taylor. Among the cases of interest to Massillonians are the damage suit brought by A. J. Richeimer against the C., L. & W. railway, which will be heard on Monday by Judge McCarty, and the Morganthaler vs. Morganthaler case, which will be tried on Friday next before Judge McCarty. Eight divorce cases will also be heard by Judge Taylor during the week.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

The will of Wm. Kiihn, of Massillon, has been admitted to probate and the widow elects to take under the conditions. Minnie D. Kiihn has been appointed administratrix of the estate with the will annexed.

In the estate of Wm. A. Robertson, of Canton, a petition for the sale of real estate has been filed.

Final accounts have been filed in the estates of A. W. Ridenour and Anna McCauley, of Massillon. Private sale of wards lands have been ordered in the guardianship of Horatio and George Poorman, of Pike township. The guardian of the Renzenbrink, of Canton, has filed a final account.

An application for the appointment of a gurdian has been made in the estate of Wm. Lesh, of Plain township. Hearing has been continued until January 20, and notice ordered.

A schedule of debts and libalities has been filed in the assignment of the Canton Co-operative Grocery Company, and a private sale of fixtures ordered.

Fidelia Field has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Paul Field, of Canton.

Appraisement and public sale of lands have been ordered in the assignment of Joseph Mohler, of Lake township.

A final account has been filed in the estate of John Miller, of Massillon.

THE MINING ENGINEERS

Programme for the Winter Meeting at Columbus.

The Ohio Institute of Mining Engineers will hold its annual meeting in Columbus on January 20 and 21st. Among the papers to be read before the institute are these:

Compressed Air Locomotives, E. P. Lord; The Guyandotte West Virginia Coal Fields, Andrew Roy; Mine Fires and the Mode of Extinguishing Them, John Stobs; The Humane Side of Mining, W. C. Pearce; Mine Maps, C V Martin; Fan vs. Furnace Ventilation, Wm. Clifford; The Jumbo Auger, F. W Fowler; A Tramp's Visit to Southwestern Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico with Durango as a Starting Point, Jacob G. Chamberlain; Wastage of Coal, W. H. Jennings; Notes on the Wastage of Coal, W. B. Hanlon; Extravagant Mining, James P. Davis; The Wastage of Our Coal Fields, Dr. Edward Orton; Snap Shots Taken In and About the Mines of England and South Wales, Edwin D. Haseltine; Long Wall Advancing Its Application to Mines in Ohio, Edward Jones; The Certificated Mine Boss, Fred C. Keighley.

Owing to the uncertainty of the coal trade, arrangements for an excursion have not been fully completed, but the matter is under consideration, and it is hoped that when the session is over the officers will be able to give the members who are in attendance a one day's trip to some interesting portion of the coal fields of the state.

THE STRIKE BROKEN.

Miners of the Jackson-Wellston District Only to Resume Work.

CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 15.—[By Associated Press]—The strike in the Jackson-Wellston district was broken today. A number of the miners have returned to work and the mines are being started up through the district. The sentiment of the miners is overwhelmingly in favor of resuming work. A meeting will be held tonight to take a vote, and no doubt a great majority will vote to return to work.

BUSINESS IS BOOMING.

One Factory where the Work is Steady.

BURNING PITTSBURG COAL.

Seven Thousand Gross or 1,008,000 Bottles Turned Out During the Month of December—Contracts Ahead for the Remainder of the Fire.

Owing to the general suspension in Massillon mining district, Reed & Co have been compelled to place an order with a Pittsburg firm for a car of coal daily, until the local miners resume. Work is booming at Reed & Co.'s factories, and the output of ware last month was as large, if not greater, than that of any month in the history of the institution. The fifty-four blowers employed turn out 7,000 gross or 1,008 000 bottles during the month just past, an average of over 18,000 bottles per man. The factory will continue in its present busy state until the close of the fire, the latter part of next June.

The capacity of the plant has been greatly increased by the abolishment of pot furnaces and adoption of the tank system. In the big tank house, where night and day shifts are employed, the output for the month was 4,500 gross of bottle and 2,500 were manufactured by the blowers in the new day factory. In the latter structure with the old pot system, eight shops were in operation last year, and by the present use of tanks six shops manufacture a greatly increased amount of ware. During the summer two new shops will be added to the department.

CARL BROWNE BACK

He is Pleased with the Result of the St Louis Conference.

Carl Browne returned from St. Louis this morning. Mr. Coxey has gone to his stock farm in Oklohoma for a week's visit. Mr. Browne says the reported strike at the quarry was a mistake. He feels elated over the result of the work at St. Louis, for while there were only twenty three persons present, letters of fealty were read from hundreds all over the country endorsing the plan. The co operation of the Reform Press was also promised by members and its president, Paul Vandervoort, if the conference would adjourn to meet with it at Memphis, Tenn., on February 22, 1897. So an address was issued to the people calling a national convention for July 4, 1897, and an organizing committee formed, of which Mr Coxey was made president and Carl Browne secretary, to organize clubs to send delegates. And as the city of Nashville, through the governor of Tennessee and others, had tendered the freedom of the city to them for the purpose of holding a convention, that place was chosen. Mr. Browne looks pleased, and evidently things went all right with him at St Louis

The St. Louis papers all devote columns to news and gossip about Mr. Coxey's conference, of which Mr. Browne says today:

"The action of the conference, although not resulting in the organization of a new party as was thought previous to the conference was best, is, beyond doubt, the wisest course to pursue, after all. In the multitude of council there is wisdom. There were earnest men there. They were desperately in earnest, and as a result patriotic action followed. Action that cannot but result in the purification of the People's party—a 'separation of the sheep from the goats.' A plan was provided that will not disrupt the reform forces while enlarging the scope of their usefulness."

HE DECEIVED THEM.

A Well to do Farmer Plays on Human Sympathy.

A roughly clad individual and a man who evidently had long since passed his fiftieth year, was an object of pity yesterday to the force employed in and about the kitchen of the Hotel Conrad. He first attracted attention by wondering among the casks where refuse is thrown, but won the sympathy of his audience by kneeling down and scratching in the pile of rubbish. From time to time his earnest efforts were rewarded by finding a peanut or two, which he carefully stored in the pockets of his tattered coat. The hotel employes were about to invite the seemingly starving fellow to partake of food to his hearts content when he was recognized as a farmer, who had a few moments before been paid $15 by Landlord Bryant for produce, and who owns a magnificent farm located but a few miles from this city.

MR. SHERMAN ACCEPTS.

CANTON, Jan. 15, 2:15 p. m.—[By Associated Press]—Senator Sherman has accepted the State portfolio.

THE HAWAIIAN BAND.

Oscar Bernard Tells of Its Adventures.

FAIR SUCCESS OF THE TOUR.

Massillon Will Always Be Held in Pleasant Remembrance by the Visitors—The Organization Returns at Last to Honolulu—Experiences After Leaving Here.

Oscar Bernard, who left Massillon last March as the assistant business manager of the Hawaiian band, and who has been at his home in this city for some time, has not heard from any of the members of that organization since its departure from San Francisco for Hawaii, ten weeks ago. Signor Libornio, director of the band and saxophone soloist, Mr. Bernard says, is still in San Francisco, where he is engaged as an instructor in music.

About a dozen members of the band will return to this country within a few months, having been engaged by the management of the Goodwater Grove, in Stockton, Cal, for the entire season. Mr. Bernard, too, has been retained as assistant business manager of the company, and he will leave for that place in March. The adverse circumstances under which the band struggled before and during its visit in Massillon, are well known to the public, and according to Mr. Bernard's story, their course after leaving this city was not strewn with roses. They managed to keep afloat, however, by depriving themselves of all luxuries and at times necessities Transportation being the heaviest expense, money was always reserved for that purpose, and there were times when this ate up all, or nearly all, of the proceeds.

Notwithstanding all this there were many pleasant incidents in connection with their visit to this country that will always be remembered by them, and they will never cease to be grateful to Massillon citizens and musical organizations for their kind treatment during the band's sojourn here.

The Hawaiians spent a happy day in Dayton shortly after leaving Massillon. They arrived there on the day that the city was celebrating its 100th anniversary, and were at once engaged to furnish music at the public demonstration. In the same town they visited a college where they found two brothers who knew many of the band, having been their instructors during the Hawaiians' school days in their native land. The brothers were at the head of the Dayton institution, and so overjoyed were they to greet their former pupils that they declared a holiday in the college and gave themselves over to feasting and merry making in the band's honor.

At Chicago the band played a three weeks' engagement with Ringling's circus, and it was here that Mr. Bernard severed his connection with the organization, Some time later they again met in Kansas City, and this, too, was an occasion for rejoicing. Among the medals which the band received in America was a silver one from the citizens of Galion, O, and another awarded by the Texas State Fair Association, during the Dallas exposition. This was a magnificent gold affair, and was all the more highly prized because of the fact that Sousa's band was one of the competitors.

MR. COXEY'S PARTY.

Resolutions Adopted by the St. Louis Conference.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—The convention called by "General" Coxey to organize a new reform party has adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The action of the majority of the People's party national committee in the recent campaign in making the People's party merely a tail to the Democratic kite, has so crippled its good name as to practically kill its future usefulness without some action being taken to enlarge its scope and to purify it, and that we believe the satisfactory way the purification can take place is through an early national convention, the fundamental idea of which should be that all official power be curtailed to clerical duties only, and that initiative and referendum and imperative mandate be put in operation through the trionomic American ballot system, so that a systematic club organization may be immediately projected, and as there is no hope that the majority of the national committee of the People's party will call a convention, therefore,

Resolved, That we put in operation the active principles of the initiative and referendum and do hereby call a national convention of all reformers and all true Populists who do not believe in the fusion deal, and who are in favor of the above, to meet at Nashville, Tenn., on the generous invitation of the public spirited citizens of that city, and of the governor of Tennessee, on July 4, 1897, to organize for the campaigns of 1898 and 1900, on the non interest bond plan of providing sufficient full legal tender paper money to do the business of the country and to put the idle labor to work on public improvements and such other matters as the convention may see fit to do.

Resolved, That a provisional organizing committee, consisting of the chairman, secretary, treasurer and four working members, be selected by their conference to organize the said initiative and referendum clubs to send delegates to said national convention, and to arrange representation and make full preparation therefor.

Resolved, That this conference issue an address to the people.

It was decided that a committee consisting of the chairman and two members be appointed to attend the Reform Press association at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1897, and to ask its co-operation in this work.

An organization committee was chosen, of which Coxey is chairman and Carl Browne secretary. No name was decided upon for the new party, that being left to the Nashville convention. One of the resolutions calls on all unemployed people to meet in their towns on Washington's birthday and organize for weekly parades thereafter.

IN RECEIVERS' HANDS.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie's Latest Step.

EFFECT UPON OPERATING PLANS

General Superintendent Blickensderfer and Myron T. Herrick Named as the Receivers—A Prospect That the Road Will Regain Its Feet.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—In the case of the application for the appointment of a receiver for the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, which was referred from Judge Ricks's court in Cleveland to Judge Taft's court in Cincinnati, Judge Taft appointed as receivers Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, and R. Blickensderfer, of Toledo. Ex-President Harrison and Judge J. T. Dillon were present as attorneys for the road. The road extends from Wheeling to Toledo, a distance of 278 miles. It represents an investment of $19,000,000. Mr. Herrick, who represents certain Eastern capitalists, says that Mr. Blickensderfer, a practical railroad manager, will peform the active duties of the receiver. Accompanying Mr. Herrick were Andrew Squires, William B. Sanders and E. S. Cook, of Cleveland, and W. H. Taylor, of New York.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—A few days ago the New York stock exchange was excited over a drop of five points in the company's stock. The flurry was due to a report that the company was insolvent. It has been evident for six months that the railroad was in a bad way financially. The company is fully two months behind in the payment of its employes' wages. There were several causes for the decrease in the earnings of the road. The line depends mainly upon the coal traffic for its revenue. The commercial depression prevented a large movement of fuel, and in addition freight rates were badly demoralized. The Wheeling & Lake Erie was accused of being to a large degree responsible for the rate war which was disastrous to every coal carrying road in Ohio. Washington E. Connor, chairman of the board of directors, promptly denied the receivership reports, and asserted that the rumors emanated from a competitor, presumably the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad. It was denied that the company was insolvent. In his annual report, issued some time ago, President A. G. Blair appeared very hopeful for the future.

The W. & L. E. main line connects Toledo and Martins Merry, a distance of 216 miles. A branch, twelve miles, extends from Norwalk Junction to Huron, and another branch connecting Steubenville with Warrenton, is thirteen miles long. The company runs trains into Wheeling, W. Va., using the terminals of the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Company. The company has a contract which does not expire until ninety-nine years have passed, for the use of the tracks of the Cleveland Terminal & Valley railroad, thereby gaining an entrance into Cleveland. It was proposed to run passenger trains between this city and Wheeling in the early spring.

The company's equipment consists of 63 locomotives and 5,608 cars, of which 23 are passenger coaches.

Immediately upon receipt of information that General Superintendent Blickensderfer and Myron T. Herrick had been appointed receivers of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, THE INDEPENDENT telegraphed the former inquiring what effect the receivership would have upon the operation of the line and discharge of obligations to employes. This message has been received in reply:

TOLEDO, Jan. 16.—Replying to your message of today: Operation of the road will continue as heretofore, and wages of employes will be taken care of shortly.

ROBERT BLICKENSDERFER.

DEATH OF JACOB LIPPS.

A Worthy Citizen Passes Away Thursday Night.

Jacob Lipps died at his home in West Tremont street, Thursday evening shortly before 10 o'clock, of consumption. He was 63 years of age, and leaves a wife and nine children, five sons and four daughters. The oldest son is in Denver, Col. Mr. Lipps had spent the greater part of his life in Stark county. He resided in Pike township for many years, and at one time was also a resident of Zoar. He was employed as park gardener by the city previous to his illness, when he was succeeded by his son.

Cure your cough and prevent consumption by using Dr Huntington's Cough Cure, 25c. Cupples, West Side druggist.

THE ARMY OF MARTYRS

Inside Facts About "a Great Movement."

CROOKS AND CRANKS GALORE.

The Massillon General's March to Washington and the Men Who Went With Him—Some Interesting Side Lights on a Memorable Quixotic Enterprise.

When Coxey's army was approaching Washington, Major Moore decided to learn something of the men camposing the army, and to ascertain their intentions before they reached that city. It was apprehended that crooks and cranks would join the army and take advantage of the situation to enter the capital city for purposes not strictly in accord with the proposition promulgated by General Coxey. If any such men were in the ranks it must be known before the line of march reached Washington, so that the police could prepare a reception for them. To gain this information it was necessary to resort to some clever scheme. The major concluded to send out two of the detectives from the central office, and trust to their cunning to secure the desired information. The task fell upon Detectives Edward Horne and George Boyd, and of their adventures the Washington Post says:

Fifteen days before the arrival of the Commonwealers in Washington two stragglers called at the camp of Coxey's army, near Hancock, up in the Cumberland valley, and were presented before Gen. Coxey as applicants for admission to the command. The two recruits were dressed in rough clothing, and had every appearance of having experienced nothing but hard luck. Their request was granted and they were assigned positions in the ranks. Thus the Washington detectives became Coxeyites, and there was nothing to indicate that they were other than what they pretended to be.

Probably if comparisons had been made the Washington detectives would have been taken for two of the worst specimens in the crowd, so far as outward appearance went. They were not attired in evening dress. Their make-up classed them with the "Weary Willie" boys. They only lacked the regulation tomato can to complete their get-up.

At that time Coxey was traveling down the Chesapeake and Ohio canal in a canal boat. Following his command was a party of newspaper men, who had likewise chartered a canal boat. The advent of the two Washington recruits did not attract any particular attention from the newspaper representatives Men had been joining the ranks all along the line.

At Frederick they found some "shell men" trying to defraud some of the country people who had collected about them. The detectives broke up the game without making known who they were and saved the country people their money. They again left the army and reached Hyattsville in advance. They went to a hotel where they knew Coxey intended to stop, but when they asked for accommodations they were looked upon with suspicion, and were informed that the best that could be done would be to put them in a room in which there were several beds, and where they would have to put up with blankets on the floor.

A newspaper man had secured one of the beds, while some crooks had secured the best of everything else in sight When bedtime arrived the detectives knew that if they went to sleep the crooks would relieve the newspaper man of his watch and spare cash. They thwarted the crooks by constantly complaining about the hard bed and pretending that they could not sleep. In the morning the light-fingered men had laid a clever plan to dodge their board bill, and would have done so had it not been for the detectives, who were up to all the tricks practiced by such sharps. An amusing fact was that the landlord never for a moment suspected the very worst of his guests, while the movements of Messrs Boyd and Horne were carefully noted to see that nothing stuck to their fingers.

Having satisfied themselves that the men composing Coxey's army were a harmless lot of men, the detectives confined their attention to the men who sought to operate among the throngs of people that flocked out to see the army of Commonwealers. All told there were about 40 professional crooks, who resorted to all sorts of schemes to make capital off the unwary ones who might bite at their games. The Washington 'fly cops' devoted their entire time to breaking into the schemes, and, when they could do nothing else, they would quietly whisper into the ears of the sharpers that they were out for the purpose of taking care of all such as they, and those who were thus warned quietly departed.

As the army neared the district line the crooks were all warned not to enter, as a warm reception awaited them. They required no further notice. Among the confidence men who followed along with the army were such well known characters as 'Copenhagen,' Mike Tarrell, Barbour, Hickey, Henny McKenna, Wilbur and Murphy. Their efforts were barren of results, as the detectives kept too close a watch upon them. Had the detectives caused the arrest of any of the men along the line they would have disclosed their own identity to the entire army, and would have been unable to keep in close touch as they did, but they prevented any crooked work, and thus accomplished much good.

There were a great many in the army who believed that congress would commission Coxey a great general, and they thought they would have high sounding titles conferred upon them by their beknighted leader soon after their advent in Washington. Neither Coxey nor Carl Browne penetrated the disguise of the detectives until the famous "keep off the grass" trials were heard, when it was necessary for them to give evidence as to who were the leaders of the band that created such a sensation.

When they finally walked into police headquarters to make their report to Inspector Hollinberger and Maj Moore they were a sorry looking pair. Neither had seen a barber during the fifteen days' outing, and the clothing they wore, which was bad enough when they started out, was the worse for wear. Inspector Hollinberger recognized them, but when they were ushered into the major's presence he shouted: "Get out of here!" At this all who had inside information roared with laughter. But when Major Moore learned who the men were he heard their report, and was well pleased with what they had accomplished and the valuable information they had secured.

RATCHFORD ELECTED.

The U. M. W. of A. Chooses Him as President.

NEWS FROM THE CONVENTION.

A Resolution Adopted Demanding That a Nine Cent Differential be Maintained Between the the Low and High Vein Coal Fields and that Day Wages be Advanced.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 16.—[By Associated Press]—The national convention of the United Mine Workers of America adopted a resolution admanding that the wages of day laborers be advanced proportionately with the mining rates, and demanding for Jackson, Massillon, Coshocton and other low vien fields nine cents per ton differential over Hocking Valley, to go into effect February 1.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, M. D. Ratchford, Ohio; vice president, John Kane, Indiana; secretary, W. C. Pearce, Ohio. Five members of the executive board were elected and the sixth to be elected this afternoon. The five are J. H. Kennedy, Pennsylvania; R. I. Davis and Fred Dilcher, Ohio; Henry Stephenson, West Virginia; and Patrick Dolan, Pennsylvania.

COURT HOUSE MATTERS.

Notes of Events Peculiarly Interesting in Massillon.

CANTON, Jan, 16.—Lawyers Willison and Day, of Massillon, filed a petition in court this morning wherein Amelia Vogt brings action to recover $360 alleged to be due on two promissory notes. The defendants named are: The Vogt Stone Co., Wm M. Newstetter, Laura C. Newstetter, Wm. N. Vogt and others. The notes are secured by a mortgage lien on lot No. 1415 situated in the city of Massillon. The plaintiff desires the premises sold and the proceeds applied to payment of her claim.

In the case of McLain and Taggart, of Massillon, against Luella L. Leggett and others. George A. Schrock, a defendant, has filed an answer and cross petition. He avers that there is $101 50 due him from the defendant, Luella Leggett, for which he prays for judgment.

Lydia Warshtler has petitioned the court for a divorce from Cyrus Warshtler, charging the latter with extreme cruelty. Mrs. Warshtler also desires alimony and the custody of their children. They were married in Canton in 1873.

In the estate of Caroline Williams, of Canton, the administrator has been ordered to transfer mortgage note.

J. M. Schuckers and T. H. Smith have been appointed executors of the estate of James Bayliss, of Massillon.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Wm. M. Thomas and Nellie M. Welker, of Waynesburg, and John D. Jones and Anna Quinlan, of Alliance.

E. G. Willison has been appointed administrator of the estate of Eliza Bayliss, of Massillon, with the will annexed.

THE GRAND JURY REPORT.

The grand jury reports the result of its ten days' session. Twenty-seven indictments were returned after the examination of 149 witnesses. Twelve indictments cannot yet be reported. Those announced are as follows: Frank M. Connor, two counts, criminal assault; Wm. Barnes, burglary; John Scupelheimer, grand larceny; William Ward, assault with intent to rob; Alva Moore, burglary and larceny; James Oatley, criminal assault; Walter Barren, burglary and larceny; Peter Swallen, perjury; Edward Card and Harry Simpson, jointly for burglary; William Martin, burglary and larceny; Ralph Sawdy, Clinton Andreas an. Charles Kosier, receiving stolen goods.

The Hotel Yohe, in North Market street, Canton, has been re-furnished and is now open for business. The genial landlord, Amos Byers, will be glad to see all the old guests and many new ones. Rates reasonable.

10 quart pressed dish pan for 10c. at West Side Variety Bazaar's Special low prices on tinware, queens ware and glassware.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1897.

In reference to Shriver's Run, which the Canton council desires the county at large to take care of the Canal Fulton Signal well says: "We endorse everything THE INDEPENDENT says on the subject. The county commissioners want to keep hands off. Shriver's Run belongs to Canton and Canton only and if the water is to be purified or the stream abandoned altogether let the property owners of Canton pay for the improvement and not the taxpayers of the outside townships."

An interesting telegram from Jackson, O., mentions that articles of incorporation are being prepared for the purpose of erecting an electric power plant at Coalton or Glen Roy for the purpose of operating electric-mining machines in the Coalton field. The principal coal companies of the Coalton district have been seriously contemplating such a move for some time and have been consulting with electrical engineers upon the feasibility of the plan. A similar project is proposed at Wellston for the Wellston field, and it is said that the test now being made of mining machines in the Wellston coal is satisfactory and an assured success. THE INDEPENDENT hears that greater economies in the production of Massillon coal are being considered by the operators. It seems to be agreed that present mining methods are crude, in that scarcely a mine is abandoned as "worked out" which does not contain hundreds and sometimes thousands of tons of coal.

There are indications of a revival of business, and in the meantime it can do no good to create disorder and unrest by bringing into bolder relief the depressing conditions of the present. Ignoring the plainest dictates of reason and good sense, our paper general, Mr. Coxey, and his hopeful son-in-law, Mr. Browne, now call upon the unemployed to assemble in every town and city on February, 22 to make a demonstration which shall compel congress and the legislatures to do something for them. As our government is not an enterprise designed to give employment to idle hands, it can do nothing, and this incoherent demand, which suggests nothing not already known, offers no remedies worth the paper they are written on, or that could be put into effect in less than two years if they amounted to anything. The two Massillon worthies simply advertise themselves again as agitators who have no capacity for doing aught except produce discords. Happily they have no following, and are unlikely to get any, but this does not in any respect mitigate their moral irresponsibility

SHERMAN AND THE CABINET.

Whether Senator Sherman accepts or declines the important post of Secretary of State, his Ohio friends will be equally satisfied, and should his determination be to remain where he is, they will enthusiastically unite for his return to the Senate, where his services have reflected nothing but credit to himself and honor to his country. THE INDEPENDENT cannot believe that it is as yet definitely settled that Mr. Sherman will enter the cabinet. It sent to him the following message this morning:

"Morning papers assert with degree of positiveness not hitherto indulged in that you will be Secretary of State, while many of your friends declare that you prefer re-election to the Senate. Have you any objection to denying or confirming above mentioned report?"

The Senator replied in these words:

"I cannot definitely answer your question. Will do so as soon as I can."

It is purely a personal matter. To a statesman of Mr. Sherman's years, experience and great ability, the mere title of Secretary of State means nothing. It would be fortunate for the administration, however, could the Grand Old Man of Ohio be persuaded to close his official career in the place of honor in the cabinet.

The shadow of doubt about the appointment of Senator Sherman as secretary of state, and of his acceptance of the honor has been removed. Ohioans find their regret over the loss of a great senator, equalled by their pride in his elevation to the first place in the cabinet, and THE INDEPENDENT, which for many years has admired Senator Sherman and never felt afraid to say so, is especially glad that his career is to be rounded out in a post befitting his years, experience and wisdom. We all know not only who Senator Sherman is, but what he is. A patriot, statesman and a Republican loyal to his friends, he embodies all that we wish to admire in our public men, and we can thank President-elect McKinley for falling on line with public opinion. Senator Sherman was born at Lancaster in May 10th, 1824—three years before Massillon came into existence. He received an academic education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. His first notable political service was as a delegate in the national Whig convention of 1848. In 1852 he the first Republican convention of Ohio in 1855. He served as a representative in the 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th Congresses, and was the Republican candidate for speaker in the winter of 1859. He was first sent to the Senate in 1861, and remained there until appointed secretary of the treasury by President Hayes in 1876. He resumed his seat in the Senate, succeeding Senator Thurman in 1881, and his present term will not expire until March 3, 1899. His successor, who will serve from March 4, 1897, will be named by Governor Bushnell, and under all the circumsta ces there is no reason why it ought not to be Mark Hanna.

MR. PLATT'S CAREER.

There was elected to the Senate of the United States, by the Republican caucus in New York, the other day, a man who in other years swept out Dr. Watson's old Main street drug store. The candidate thus honored is Thomas C. Platt, the foremost citizen of New York in point of influence and power. It cannot be said that he gave many evidences of future greatness during his few years' residence in Massillon, but contact with Dr. Watson must have broadened his mind, and softened his perceptions. At all events, after leaving Ohio he developed into a business man of ability, finally becoming the executive head of one of the great express companies of the country, and upon entering politics succeeded, after many vicissitudes, in securing election to the Senate, a place he resigned in 1881 because of a difference with President Garfield. He and Conkling appealed to their constituents for re election as a vindication, and both failed. It was Mr. Platt's only notable political blunder. After sixteen years we find him recognized at his true value, and not as a tail to the Conkling kite. He again enters the Senate, backed by a great state and a great majority. His services to the country in fighting for a sound money platform at St. Louis entitle him to national gratitude, though he should prove objectionable in every other way.

There are great differences of opinion regarding Mr. Platt. Kid glove politicians and Mugwumps do not love him. He is an earnest friend and a hard fighter. He is not a creature of compromises. He is a bundle of affirmations, and knows no such word as discouragement. His success, which carries with it the unquestioning devotion of a majority of the people of New York, shown time and again, proves the value of a knowledge of human nature, loyalty to convictions and fidelity to friends, together with a large share of ability. And it may be added that Mr. Platt has made and lost large amounts of money in the legitimate fields of business, but is not at this time a rich man. THE INDEPENDENT sees nothing in his career to discourage any industrious and thrifty drug clerk in Massillon.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

General Tracy, who was secretary of the navy under Harrison, looks askance at the arbitration treaty. He says:

"When the signing of this treaty was announced I thought it was one of the greatest triumphs diplomacy had ever achieved, and that its ratification would mean an epoch in the progress of civilization. But since reading with more care what purports to be the text of the treaty, I am led to doubt whether we do not by this treaty agree to submit to the arbitration of a European monarch the whole question of the Monroe doctrine and our rights to enforce it.

"By article 1 it is provided that 'the high contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration in accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of this treaty, all questions in difference between them which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiations.'

"Article 6 provides that a controversy which shall involve the determination of territorial claims shall be submitted to a tribunal composed as provided for in articles 6 and 8. Article 9 defines the phrase 'territorial claims,' and by this article it is declared that 'territorial claims include all other claims involving questions or servitude, right of navigation and access, fisheries, and all the rights and interests necessary to the control and enjoyment of the territory claimed by either of the high contracting parties.'

"Secretary Olney is reported in the press as declaring that by this treaty England has recognized and affirmed the Monroe doctrine. I fail to find any language in this treaty which justifies any such influence; on the contrary, it seems clear that if this treaty is ratified the United States binds itself to submit to arbitration its rights to enforce the Monroe doctrine as against England.

"Under the language of this treaty how could the United States refuse to arbitrate the dispute which would thus arise between the two nations? We could not, so it seems to me, refuse to arbitrate England's right to occupy the territory thus acquired by purchase without being guilty of a breach of this treaty. Nor could we resist the forcible occupation of the territory of any of the numerous South American states made by England under a claim of rights. And such questions must, under this treaty, be submitted to arbitration.

"Is this the purpose and object of the treaty? Of course, the United States will never consent to the ownership and control of Cuba by England, nor will it ever consent to submit its rights to resist such occupation by arms if necessary to the arbitration and decision of a European power."

"An American Admiral," who seems to agree very well with General Tracy, expresses himself on the subject thus, in a New York paper:

"It is excellent—for Great Britain. She will get all the meat and marrow and the United States the bones. Great Britain has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the convention. The United States has all to lose and nothing to gain. Hence the triumphant joy in England; the rejoicing over here will be confined to the Quakers, Mugwumps and Godkins.

"The treaty will be ratified by the Anglomaniacs in the Senate, and my amiable old friend, Sir Julian Pauncefote, will be elevated to the peerage in due course of time. Mr. Richard Olney will get no more out of it eventually than his ancestor did out of his approval of the Hartford convention.

"Meanwhile Great Britain will continue to fortify as heavily as possible Jamaica, St. Lucia, Halifax, Bermuda, Quebec, Esquimalt, and the points where her possessions touch ours

"The old lion is a shrewd beast."

In the opinion of THE INDEPENDENT the whole theory of a general arbitration agreement is a beautiful dream entirely unsuited to a world of actualities. We can agree to submit specific grievances to arbitration, but to undertake to settle a number of grievances defined in advance in general terms is out of the question, while human nature is as it is.

DEATH OF MINISTER WILLIS.

The President Much Affected on Receiving the Sad News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The steamer Monawai has brought advices from Honolulu to the effect that United States Minister Albert S. Willis died at 9:30 a. m., Jan. 6, after an illness covering several months, resulting from an attack of pneumonia he suffered while on his vacation to the United States.

The remains were given a state funeral by the Hawaiian government, the services being held in the Central Union church. The body left Honolulu on the 13th for the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. — President Cleveland is deeply affected by the news of Minister Willis' death.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 16.—Albert Sydney Willis was born near Shelbyville, Ky., about 55 years ago. He was the son of a well known physician. His widowed mother married a Louisville attorney. Young Willis, after being educated, taught school and studied law. In the early seventies he was chosen county

MINISTER WILLIS.

attorney and served until 1876, when he was elected to congress, where he served five terms.

In 1893 Mr. Willis received the appointment of minister to Hawaii, and arrived at the island during the most critical moment in their history. Queen Lilioukalani had been deposed and another government had taken the place of the monarchy. The most intense interest existed as to what course the president would adopt. Mr. Cleveland intrusted his secret orders to Mr. Willis, and they were to the effect that Queen Lil should be reinstated in the event of her granting immunity to all political offenders. This she declined to do. The recent state of affairs is well known. In 1876 Mr. Willis married Miss Florence Bulaney. They have one son, Albert E. Willis, Jr., who is at Honolulu.

AN OHIO MAN ARRESTED.

He Is Accused of Tying a Family and Assaulting Two Girls.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 16.—Frank Sparks has been arrested here charged with assaulting the family of William Hamblin, in Brown county. Several days ago a stranger was given a night's lodging by Hamblin. While talking with Hamblin the stranger suddenly confronted the family with a revolver and tied them. The man then went to the room of Hamblin's two young daughters and assaulted them. Several hours later the family was discovered in a helpless condition.

Sparks was sent to Nashville to jail. He denies all knowledge of the crime and says he is a detective and that he practiced law at Zanesville, O. A large reward has been offered for the arrest of the right man, and the feeling is at a high state.

Defends the Missionaries.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin has issued a reply to the strictures on the missionaries in Turkey made by F. Hopkinson Smith, the artist. Dr. Hamlin denies that the Armenians have organized for purposes of war, and continues: "The real crime of the missionaries is their bold and faithful stand by the victims of the sultan's hate."

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $230,576,492; gold reserve, $141,086,870.

Five Boys Perished.

DALLAS, Jan. 16.—A portion of the Buckner's orphan home, in the suburbs of Dallas, burned at midnight. Five boys perished.

A New Senatorial Aspirant.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 16.—The senatorial situation has been further complicated by the announcement of the candidacy of Congressman A. J. Hopkins of Aurora. Mr. Hopkins' supporters claim that all the warring factions could and will unite on him and that his selection is practically assured.

Captain McGiffin Much Improved.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Captain Philo McGiffin, the hero of the battle of the Yalu river, is reported to be much improved. His mind, the attending physician says, is unclouded, and in all respects his condition is as favorable as

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

WATER IN THE APIARY.

Losses Resulting From a Neglect to Supply It—Plan of Watering.

At the last annual convention of the North American Beekeepers' association the importance of watering the apiary received attention. The subject was introduced by a paper read by E. Whitcomb of Nebraska. He said:

The necessity of water by the honeybees is to dissolve honey which sometimes becomes candied in the cells, and in brood rearing they can make but little progress without an abundant supply of water. In early spring, when compelled to go long distances or to secure a supply from hydrants, tanks, brooks or drains, the losses will be beyond comprehension, and the careful apiarist is fully aware of the value of these little water gatherers at this season of the year. He could well afford to lose four times their number a month or two later on. It is apparent that many cases of so called spring dwindling is traceable to the want of water of the proper temperature supplied at convenient places in the apiary.

The advantages of providing water for the bee are first, to avoid thirst; second, when allowed to forage away from the apiary they obtain oftentimes that which is impure and of so low a temperature that it is injurious to the delicate organism of the bee, and it becomes chilled and cannot return to the hive.

To obviate these difficulties I bring the water in close proximity to the colony in all its purity and in a condition of temperature best suited to meet the requirements of the bee. Thus she may secure an abundant supply on making the shortest possible journey to and fro and also at a temperature even warmer than the surrounding atmosphere. To accomplish this I use the half gallon fruit jar, removing the screw top and rubber and taking an inch board from four to eight inches square. Now, with a small gauge or a common pocketknife, cut a groove diagonally across the block nearly from one corner to the opposite one, taking care not to cut the groove quite to the corner. The center of this block may be cut out to suit your fancy and may be turned if so desired, and you have an excellent and cheaply devised watering apparatus.

Now fill the jar with water, placing the block over the mouth of the jar, invert the whole and set in convenient places or desired points in the apiary. To avoid the difficulty of readily attracting the bee to its new watering place I would recommend slightly sweetening the water in these jars for a day or two, and everything will move on smoothly afterward. So far as our observation has gone during the height of brood rearing, and taking no note of evaporations, five well stocked colonies will use the majority of one of these jars of water daily.

Killing Johnson Grass.

For small bunches—or as large as a man wants to undertake—cut the grass off underground to the surface roots; rake all the loose dirt off and all down to the hard ground, clipping the surface roots and cover well with salt. Use plenty of salt. The land must be damp. Cover up with moist dirt and tramp down. This is to make the salt melt before it gets dry. Don't trouble it till you are sure it is dead. Watch it. If a spring should come, give it another dose. In the spring is the best time to kill it. Where salt is applied to fresh cut roots it strikes right in, like salting fresh meat. Salt will kill every fiber of the roots. I know this by experience.

To kill Johnson grass on a large scale sow in grain; break stubble early; keep breaking; cut every root you can with the plow; cut them two inches under the ground. When it starts up again, start your plow. Don't let it get knee high; keep plowing till frost; break again in the spring; plant in cotton and cultivate with sharp sweeps. Plow late, but shallow. Cut with hoe all underground. You can pull up the grass, roots and all, as it is the surface roots that mostly sprout. Johnson grass can be killed and good farms reclaimed. I know whereof I speak. I have been keeping a watch on Johnson grass for 15 years or more. I have killed it by keeping it cut down with a hoe—cut underground.

When to Prune.

The rule generally given is that it is safe to prune during the time the leaves are off, "any time during the autumn, winter and before the sap begins to flow in the spring." Professor Slayton of the Michigan station does not think so, as experiments he has made proved that pruning during the winter months was injurious, at least to apples and pears. The work is best done, he thinks, in October. The movement of the sap then, slight though it is, fills the pores of the wood at the surface of the cut and prevents evaporation from freezing and from bleeding when the flow begins in the spring. All cut surfaces of any size should be left for a day or two to dry and then be covered with liquid grafting wax or be painted.

When to Set Out Trees.

The editor of Home and Farm says. As a rule, the best time to set out deciduous trees—trees that cast all their leaves annually—is in the fall or early winter; and, on the other hand, evergreens do best usually when transplanted in the spring just before they commence growing. At all times it is of the greatest importance that newly transplanted trees be kept steadily in their places until the roots begin to act and so hold them thus. This steadying is usually done by means of stakes. In the case of fall planted trees it can be done by banking the earth up around the stems. In the spring, the earth thus raised can be duly leveled down.

CELERY CULTURE.

Views of Eastern Market Gardeners and Western Celery Growers on Varieties.

An enormous impetus has been given to celery growing since the introduction of the self blanching sorts have been introduced. With proper management celery may now be had nearly all the year round, and consumers have become more discriminating as to the qualities of the different varieties, as is evidenced by the following inquiry from one of the largest celery growers in Ohio: "Is it not advisable for growers to use more of the self blanching varieties of celery, like Perfection, Heartwell or Perlo le Grande, and less Golden Self Blanching, and are not the pink and red varieties the best for marketing?" This inquiry was submitted to a number of experienced celery growers in various sections of the country by The American Agriculturist, and their replies, some of which are here reproduced, show how the tastes of buyers differ in different localities and how important it is for growers to acquaint themselves with the requirements of their markets. Nearly all agree that the eating qualities of the pink and red varieties are superior to those of all others, but for market purposes they are almost worthless.

From Hudson county, N. J., came the following: If all the good qualities of the Pink Plume celery were known, it would take the lead. It is a strong, healthy, compact grower, not quite so rank as the White Plume, with no tendency to rust, stems very solid and crisp, extra early and a long keeper, remaining, when properly trenched, in perfect condition into the spring.

A contributor from Queens county, N. Y., writes: The pink varieties are decidedly better than other sorts, whether self blanching or not. They have a rich, nutty flavor. I do not consider the self blanching sorts as vigorous as the green and pink varieties. The absence of color is an evidence of loss of vitality, and as all kinds of celery require earthing up to make them tender and delicious I am decidedly in favor of the pink and green sorts, but it must be understood that any given variety will not be equally good in all soils and localities.

From Middlesex county, Mass., comes the information that Boston market celery leads in Boston markets.

A writer in Ottawa, Mich., tells that all large growers raise White Plume exclusively for the summer trade, Golden Dwarf and Perfection Heartwell for winter. The pink varieties do not take in the market. An Illinois correspondent tells that the red kind has not made its way in his markets as yet. In Bureau county the large celery growers commence to grow more self blanching varieties for early trade, such as the White Plume, Perfection Heartwell and others. The reply from Ottawa county, Ills., is as follows:

Three-fourths of all the celery seen in our markets is Henderson's White Plume, for the reason that it bleaches earliest. The green sorts are far superior in quality, provided they are well bleached, but the pink celery is certainly the best of all.

Electric Culture.

Professor Bailey of Cornell university shows that this fact is mainly owing to the careful compilation of data which has been made by himself. He shows that the effect of the light is marked even at a distance of 100 feet. From his experiments are drawn the following conclusions: The influence of the electric are light upon greenhouse plants is greatly modified by the use of a clear glass globe, or the interposition of a glass roof. Plants which are much improved by a naked light may be benefited by a protected light. The light can be suspended even above the house with good effect. As a rule plants are earlier under the electric light than when grown under ordinary conditions. Lettuce is greatly forced and improved by this light. An average of five hours of light per night hastened maturity from a week to ten days at a distance of from 10 to 12 feet. At 40 feet, with diffused light, the effect was striking. The light appeared to injure young, newly transplanted plants. Radishes were benefited by the light. Cauliflowers grew taller and made fewer and smaller heads.

Cotton Seed as Feed.

The Oklahoma experiment station sends out the following: It may be advisable to use moderate quantities of cotton seed in connection with corn or Kaffir or where the chief reliance is on corn or Kaffir stover or prairie hay. The hulls, which can be bought at low prices at the cottonseed mills, have considerable feeding value, but are not suitable as the sole food of any class of stock. It will be found advisable to mix the seed with grain or other food rather than to feed it alone. The lint left on the seed may be considered objectionable, but it very rarely causes trouble, except with hogs. It is not advisable to feed whole cotton seed to hogs.

To Keep Rabbits From Trees.

A Nebraska correspondent, writing to Prairie Farmer, says:

Make a thick whitewash by dissolving a fresh lump of lime. When the lime is slacking, add under cover a half pound of pine tar. When the wash is prepared, add a fourth of a pound of powdered red pepper. Rake away the rubbish around the trees and apply the wash. Rabbits and mice will not trouble them. I have used it many years. It is a good protection from sun the next season.

Pasturing Cows.

The Iowa station made a test of pasturing cows on the best blue grass and soiling on green peas and oats, green oats and clover and clover and green corn fodder. The cows gave more milk on the soiling feed than from the pasture, made more gain in live weight and were less annoyed by flies.

SAVAGE ISLANDERS.

THE MAN EATING NATIVES OF THE ISLAND OF GUADALCANAR.

Hostile Mountain Tribes That Prevent the Exploration of Territory That the Spanish Discovered Over Three Hundred Years Ago—Persistent Mr. Woodford.

A few years ago the English and the Germans divided the beautiful group of the Solomon islands between themselves and then looked around to see if their new acquisition was really worth anything. They decided that the islands were lovely to the eye and good enough to keep, but that the natives were the wildest and most untamable savages they had ever met. It was all a man's life was worth to venture among them. A gunboat or two have been kept in the neighborhood of late years, but these have not prevented the head hunters and cannibals from lopping off a white man's head on every convenient occasion.

The scene of the latest native exploit is the large island of Guadalcanar. Several members of an Austrian scientific expedition, while climbing the mountain known as the Lion's Head early in August, 1896, were attacked by the bushmen or island natives. Five of the party were killed and six were wounded, including two guides and some sailors. A simultaneous attack was made upon the climbers and the small party they had left in camp below. Of course the natives were no match for guns, and they were soon driven into the bush, but not before they had inflicted terrible loss. Among the killed was Baron von Norbeck.

The Lion's head is in the very heart of the island, being almost equidistant between the sides and ends of Guadalcanar. No white man had ever been there before. No white man had ever penetrated the interior before except Mr. C. M. Woodford, and he went only about 15 miles inland, ascending the Aola river. Then he had to turn back for excellent reasons, in which the natives were concerned. But we must not forget poor Benjamin Boyd, who disappeared among the coast woods and was never seen again. It is said that this well to do Briton intended to declare the island annexed to his country on the strength of his landing there. At any rate he landed with his shotgun and said he was going to shoot a mess of pigeons, and that was the last that was ever seen of poor Ben Boyd. For some years presents were made to the coast natives marked "B. B." and "Ben Boyd, we are looking for you," but nothing was ever heard of his fate.

The island is about 80 miles long and 40 wide, and it is one of the southern Solomons, in the British territory. A large map has been made of it, chiefly white, for all that it shows is the coasts, the mouth of the rivers, the mountains that can be seen from the sea, and the two little rivers that Woodford has explored. All the rest is blank. Lion's head is a prominent feature, and it is estimated to be 5,500 feet high.

In 1886 Mr. Woodford attempted to reach Lion's head, but was prevented by the hostility of these mountain tribes, who brought the Austrian party to grief, and by the timidity of his guides. But he lived six months among the coast natives at the little town of Aola. By means of most liberal presents he made friends with the natives there. They never stole anything from his hut, and he often induced them to accompany him on small trips into the country.

The people living inland usually ran into the bush when they saw him coming, but their fears were allayed by his native friends, who would shout that he was a good white man who bought butterflies, birds, snakes and stone axes and measured the water. But the people of the mountains still farther inland could not be mollified, and all his attempts to reach Lion's head and the still higher mountain of Lammas resulted in failure. The farther he and his coast natives went up the river Aola in their canoes the more timid his escort became. They rounded every bend in the river with spears poised and keeping a good lookout.

Any white man on the coasts of the Solomon group must be constantly on his guard. If he attempts to go inland and ascend a mountain, his life is hardly worth purchasing, even though a man-of-war may be lying in a neighboring harbor ready to burn a dozen villages if any harm is done. This is the mistake the Austrian party made. The natives are very superstitious about the mountain tops. Some dread object, a huge fish or clam or a devil, always lives there, and woe will betide the whole island if his peace is disturbed.

Cannibalism is very common, and bodies are hawked about for sale from town to town. Not a few white traders and natives coming to the Solomon islands on vessels have been killed solely for their heads, for all these natives, like many other savages in the Pacific, regard a collection of human heads as a treasure beyond price. Men-of-war always visit the coast after these murders, but they are usually unable to capture the culprits, as the natives invariably retire into the bush when they see a warship coming. Awhile ago the English did catch one of the murderers. They got together a large crowd of the natives, and most impressively shot the criminal, but no deep moral effect seems to have been produced.

In 1888 Mr. Woodford again visited the islands, and again he failed to reach the mountains of Guadalcanar. The Austrians reached the mountains, but paid a terrible price for it. So these islands, discovered by the Spanish more than 300 years ago, are still almost as little known, excepting their coast lines, as the antarctic continent.—New York Sun.

The digit, a Hebrew measure of length, was a little over nine-tenths of an inch. It was taken from the second joint of the right forefinger.

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THE BIMETALLIC BILL.

Text of the Measure For an International Conference.

IT MAY BE REPORTED MONDAY.

Democratic Senators Favored Changing Some of the Wording, but the Republicans Concluded to Not Make the Alteration Suggested—The Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The adjourned Republican senatorial caucus, which was held in the senate marble room, did not result in any changes in the bill for an international bimetallic conference, as drafted by the caucus committee. It was stated in the caucus that there had been some interchange of views with Democratic senators and that some of them had expressed the opinion that the word "unlimited" as well as the word "free" should be used in describing the mintage which such a conference as is proposed would be called to secure, but the caucus decided not to make the addition.

The discussion which took place developed that the senators were of the opinion that the one term really embraced the other. It was stated that the language which had been used in the legislation providing for the four previous conferences on the same subject and it was urged that any change in wording might injure the prospects of securing a conference with the European nations.

Senator Chandler, therefore, was authorized to introduce the bill as prepared by the caucus committee, which he will probably do on Monday as Senator Wolcott's representative.

Following is the exact wording of the bill as agreed upon by the Republicans:

"That whenever, after March 4, 1897, the president of the United States shall determine that the United States should be represented at any international conference called by the United States or any other country with a view to securing, by international agreement, a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between those metals, with free mintage at such ratio, he is hereby authorized to appoint five or more commissioners to such international conference; and for compensation of said commissioners and for all reasonable expenses connected therewith, to be approved by the secretary of state, including the proportion to be paid by the United States of the joint expenses of any such conference the sum of $100,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated."

ARMOR PLATE TESTS.

A Decision Made Which Will Put Idle Men at Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The newly reorganized steel board has acted promptly and effectively upon two important matters awaiting its decision and as result work upon the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky will proceed at once to the relief of the hundreds of workmen at Newport News, whose employment has been suspended while hundreds of steel plates on hand there were being slowly inspected.

The board decided to do away with the time-consuming and unnecessary process of testing and so spoiling almost every plate. This was effected by ordering the plates to be assorted by members into "hears." It in working a plate breaks down one or two plates of the same heat will be tested and upon this test will depend the acceptance or rejection of the whole group.

Lastly the board made some alterations in the general specifications under which the steel plate is made. The tensile strength requirement is made more elastic, varying with the percentage of carbon contained within reasonable limits so as to make it easier to secure steel of the desired degree of ductility.

THE PACIFIC ROADS

A Bill Agreed Upon to Be Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The senate committee on Pacific roads has by a unanimous vote, authorized a favorable report on Senator Gear's bill providing for a commission of cabinet officials to settle the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the government. An amendment suggested by Senator Morgan was adopted. It is as follows:

"That said commissioners in making any settlement under this act shall reserve to congress the right to regulate or prescribe the rates of tolls or charges for the transportation of freights or passengers to be charged on any or all of said railroads and all other rights and powers in respect of said roads and railroad companies as they now exist."

A Tame House Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The proceedings in the house were very tame. It was private bill day. The widow of the late Major General John Gibbon was the beneficiary of one of the bills passed, carrying $100 per month, and the widow of Brevet Major General W. A. Nichols of another, carrying $75 per month. The free homestead bill, which came back to the house with the senate amendments, was referred under a ruling of the chair to the committee on public lands.

Nicaragua Canal Bill Favored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Republican steering committee has decided to give the Nicaragua canal bill first place in the senate order of business.

IMPRISONED ON THE ICE.

Nine Fishermen Blown Out Into Lake Michigan.

MENOMINEE, Jan. 16.—Nine men are clinging to a block of ice a few rods square, which broke loose from shore, that is being driven out of Green bay into Lake Michigan by a fierce southerly gale. Unless the ice floe has been blown again Chambers island or Green island, there is little possibility that they lived through the night. The doomed men are residents of the little fishing village of Mekaunee.

The missing are: Nels Mattson, Otto Christianson, Ed Hoffman, Lars Larson, Matt Malgren, Seth Jeitson, John Johnson, Thomas Knitson and Tom Lund.

SHERMAN ADMITS IT.

He Says He Has Accepted the State Portfolio—Alger Being Urged For a Place—Ex-Governor Long Visits Canton on McKinley's Invitation.

CANTON, O., Jan. 16.—"I have accepted the state portfolio," said Senator John Sherman to your representative at the Fort Wayne depot a few minutes before the senator left for Washington. The senator had but a few moments before left the presence of President-elect McKinley.

Concerning other matters connected with the incoming administration the senator was very reticent. Asked as to whether Mr. Hanna would be appointed senator, the senator replied that he did not know; that that was the affair entirely of Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley, and that he had no desire to interfere with anybody's private matters. Mr. Sherman was asked if any other cabinet officials had been settled upon by Major McKinley and replied that he did not know of any others.

Senator Sherman was in the city a little more than three hours, and all the while he was at the McKinley home, where he took lunch, together with other prominent callers. The interview confirming his offer and acceptance of the premiership was given your correspondent as he was boarding the eastbound Pennsylvania train for Washington.

Senator Burrows, who came with Sherman, left with him. At the station the Michigan statesman asked him if he was here in the interest of General Alger for secretary of war. He said:

"Yes, Major McKinley and myself talked over the situation, but as to the result I am not in a position to say. Major McKinley has a high regard for General Alger, and will give careful consideration to anything said in his favor."

Ex-Governor John D. Long of Massachusetts, whose name has been connected with the McKinley cabinet as the New England representative, also held a conference with the incoming president.

Ex-Governor Long has not been tendered a cabinet position. He is still a probability, and if he is invited it will be for either the war or navy departments. Before leaving the city he said enough to warrant the above conclusions.

Hon. John Milholland, who was here, said his business west was to attend some committee matters with Chairman Hanna and his visit with Major McKinley a social one, made just before starting for Europe

THE M'KINLEY TRAINS.

Arrangements Made For Running the Inauguration Specials.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—Colonel George Garrettson, chairman of the transportation and escort committee, in connection with the coming inauguration of President-elect McKinley, stated that his committee has completed a program for the running of special trains carrying the president-elect and escorts.

The plans have been submitted to the Pennsylvania company, over which road the trains will be run, and will undoubtedly be acquiesced in by the railroad officials.

The train with the president-elect and party will leave Canton on March 1, at 3 p. m., arriving in Washington the following morning at 11 o'clock. By request of Major McKinley, no attempt will be made at fast time and the train will therefore be run at a very moderate speed. In addition to the president-elect and party this train will carry the inaugural transportation committee and newspaper representatives.

The eighth Ohio regiment, located at Canton, will leave the latter city on a special in advance of the presidential train and will act as escort to the president-elect from the Pennsylvania station to the Ebbitt House in Washington.

Troop A of Cleveland, which will act as personal escort to the president-elect in the inauguration parade, will leave Cleveland over the Cleveland and Pittsburg railway on a special. At Alliance the train will join the inaugural train from Canton, running slightly in advance of it to the capital.

Quay Gone to Canton.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16.—Senators M. S. Quay and Boies Penrose went to Canton last night on the western express. They are going there to consult about cabinen possibilities from Pennsylvania. It is thought they will put in a good word for Governor Hastings. The greatest secrecy was exercised by these state leaders, and but few people knew that the trip was contemplated.

Naval Cadets to Participate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—At the instance of General Porter, chief marshal of the inaugural parade, Secretary Herbert has reconsidered his decision not to have the cadets of the naval academy come to Washington on that occasion and he sent an order to the superintendent of the academy, directing him to arrange for the participation of the cadets in the inaugural parade.

New Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. — Secretary Carlisle has sent a letter to the postmaster general informing him of the probable time these public buildings, now in course of erection, will be completed and ready for occupancy: Allegheny, Pa., Oct. 31, 1898; Beaver Falls, Pa., July 31, 1898; Youngstown, O., Aug. 31, 1897.

Ready to Vote For Addicks.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 16.—The "rump" house and senate are meeting regularly. Everything is in reading to vote for Mr. Addicks for the United States senator. The house has 14 members and the senate 3, which will give 17 votes, or 1 more than a quorum, also two votes in the regular legislature.

Mother and Child Drowned.

OWENTON, Ky., Jan. 16.—Brooding over her shame Jennie Browning, a young girl, jumped into the Kentucky river, near Monterey, with her illegitimate child and both were drowned.

Chairman Hackett Very Ill.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Charles W. Hackett of Utica, chairman of the Republican state committee, lies at the Kenmare hotel in this city in a critical condition.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

Dun's Review Says Business Is Improving.

THE SALES OF WOOL ARE LARGE.

Output of Pigiron Has Gained—Wheat Market Varied but Slightly—Enormous Exports of Corn Taking the Place of Wheat—The Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: The greatest growth and prosperity the country had ever seen came suddenly in 1879, after several months of disappointment because specie resumption had not yet brought benefits expected. It is not the largest and most powerful vessel that can be started most quickly and it takes time for new confidence to reach through easier money markets, larger orders, resuming mills, expanding employment, larger distribution, to the results which make still greater and lasting gain possible. Such gradual and steady improvement has been in progress for more than two months.

The output of pigiron has gained 12.3 per cent in December, and 41.6 per cent since Oct. 1. The output of coke has increased 88.7 per cent since Oct. 1. Sales of wool have again become large, though not yet fully reported. Money markets feel a steady increase in demand for commercial and manufacturing loans. Additional works have gone into operation each week in January and the working force is larger than at any other time for six months.

Best of all there is so little crazy excitement that the gain may be ascribed to the deliberate judgment of the ablest and most prudent men in business.

It is not a time of high prices. Many who are anxious to get early hold on the market are making for the moment lower prices than they could afford to maintain. Some have secured orders enough for months to come and begin to be less keen in competition. With the increase in output of pigiron to 159,720 tons weekly, against 142,728 tons last month, the price is a shade lower at the east and Chicago, but heavy purchases already advance Bessemer a shade at Pittsburg. A sale of 10,000 tons Tennessee No. 4 for export will yield only $6.87½ at the mill, and the shipment of 2,000 tons billets to Manchester will yield only $15 at Pittsburg. Steel bars have been reduced to 1 cent, and some other finished products $1 per ton, but the demand on the whole is steadily growing. The coke output has risen from 50,000 to 94,342 tons weekly, and minor metals are a shade stronger.

Though woolen goods do not improve, there have been enormous purchases of wool by large mills, not in record, which cover for two weeks of January 11,110,300 pounds at the three chief markets, against 11,817,600 pounds last year and 10,678,815 in 1895.

The wheat market has varied but slightly, closing ¼ cent lower. Western receipts for the week, 1,505,032 bushels, against 2,916,274 last year, are checked by storms and current prices in view of farmers' expectations. Atlantic exports were 1,456,408 bushels, flour included, and for two weeks, 3,484,317 bushels, against 4,483,190 bushels last year. December exports were 10,856,519 bushels Atlantic, flour included, a gain of 2,701,000 and 5,112,018 Pacific, a gain of 1,057,000 bushels. Traders begin to realize that enormous exports of corn are taking the place of wheat in foreign consumption, and will lessen the demand if wheat becomes dearer.

Failures for the week have been 455 in the United States, against 395 last year, and 71 in Canada against 81 last year. The aggregate of gross earnings of all railroads in the United States, reporting for the first week of January, is $4,115,012, a loss of 4.9 per cent compared with the corresponding week last year. For December more complete returns for the month shows gross earnings of $36,586,912 for the United States roads, a loss of 2.3 per cent compared with December, 1895, and of 8.3 compared with December, 1892.

THE FIGHT OVER COFFEE.

An Answer Made to the Arbuckles—Application For a Receiver.

TOLEDO, Jan. 16.—In the common pleas court the bearing of the motion for the appointment of a receiver for the Woolson Spice company, brought by the Arbuckles, was postponed to Jan. 22. The defendants filed a motion to dissolve the injunction and in agreeing for a continuance. Mr. Lewis, attorney for the Woolsons, stated that the allegations of the petition are untrue, that the factory is not run at a loss and that the defendants stand ready to furnish a bond in any sum the court may name that the net profit of the concern for any reasonable time in the future will be equal to the net profit for any equal period in the past.

Mr. Herman Seilcken of New York, who will enter the Woolson directory as the direct representative of the Havemeyers, in an interview says the Woolson stock was not purchased by the American Sugar Refining company or in trust for it, but for the personal use of Havemeyer and the other eastern purchasers. He says the cut in price was to give the purchaser the benefit of the recent sharp fall in the price of green coffee, due to the enormous crop, and that the Woolson plant will be duplicated by the erection of a second factory immediately, thus doubling the output. The present factory is now running day and night, putting out 4,200 cases of coffee every 24 hours.

Prof. Louis Swift Honored.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Prof. Louis Swift of Mount Lowe observatory, Cal., who is here on a visit, has received notice that the Royal Astronomical society of England has awarded to him the Jackson gold medal in recognition of his astronomical discoveries.

Getting After the Trusts.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—In the senate Mr. Lexow has offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a joint committee of three senators and four assemblymen to investigate the existence of alleged trusts.

GEN. BEAVER PRESIDED.

A Missionary Meeting Declares For the Arbitration Treaty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—General James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania presided at a great interdenominational massmeeting in the interest of foreign missions at Carnegie hall last night and General Beaver, Bishop Charles H. Fowler and Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs were the principal speakers. This resolution to be forwarded to the presiding officer of the United States senate was adopted:

"That this conference of foreign mission boards representing, as its members believe, the sentiments of the great body of Protestant Christians throughout the United States and Canada, rejoices in the prospect of the early ratification by their respective governments of the general treaty of arbitration and respectfully urges prompt confirmation of the same."

A PLAN TO BUY CUBA.

Bill Introduced by a Southern Congressman.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN HAVANA.

Troops Being Sent Out Evidently to Give Battle to Gomez—Letter From the Cuban General—Reforms For Cuba. Springer In Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representative Spencer of Mississippi has introduced a bill which follows:

"The secretary of state is hereby authorized to offer to the government of Spain a sum of money not to exceed $200,000,000 for the purchase of the island of Cuba.

"And the sum of $10,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the expenses of pending negotiations is hereby appropriated."

KEY WEST, Jan. 16.—Reports from Havana are that the palace of the captain general exhibits unusual excitement and that numerous secret orders have been issued to commanders of troops in this city. The troop ships have been ordered to the piers and several battalions have been embarked whose destination is unknown. Gen. Weyler refused all information as to the news, either from the west or the east. This is evidently due to General Gomez's march toward Havana.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The Cuban junta has received a letter from General Maximo Gomez dated Ciengo Majeso, Dec. 25. In it Gomez tells of the receipt of arms, ammunition and other supplies. He sends his thanks for the promptness with which the cargoes have been forwarded to him and adds that in the future he will let the junta know where to forward to him other supplies and ammunition.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Madrid says that a cabinet meeting just held, the queen regent presiding, it was agreed to introduce reforms in the island of Cuba, and a royal decree on the subject will be published on the king's fete day.

It is added that it is possible that Julio Sanguilly, the American citizen recently sentenced at Havana to imprisonment for life on the charge of conspiracy against the government will be granted a free pardon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Mr. Springer United States vice consul general at Havana, is in this city on leave of absence from his post. He has had a personal interview with Secretary Olney.

Miners Return to Work.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Jan. 16.—The strike in the Jackson-Wellston district has been broken, a number of miners returning to work and the mines being started up.

THE BRIDE MURDERED.

A Young Husband Accused of Killing Her at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Patrick Donahue, who was married Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, has been arrested charged with murdering his wife.

A reception was given at their home at 2119 Darien street, which lasted until 10 o'clock Thursday night. That was the last seen of the couple until Friday morning, when a milkman came along and rang the door bell. Donahue came to the door affrighted and asked the milkman to go for his sister, saying his wife was ill. When Donahue's sister reached the house she found the woman dead. Her face was black, her head cut and bloody finger marks were on her neck. Donahue was placed under arrest, but denies all knowledge of the murder.

Famous Old Barn Burned.

HARBERTH, Pa., Jan. 16.—Fire has destroyed the famous old stone barn opposite General Wayne hotel, which has been a familiar landmark for more than a century. General Washington's troops were quartered there on one occasion during the Revolutionary war. All the live stock was saved.

$100,000 Raised For a College.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The Congregational Educational Society of Boston has raised $100,000 for Pomona college, Claremont, Cal., Harlan P. Page and wife of Philadelphia, subscribed $25,000 on condition that the whole amount should be raised by Jan. 15, 1897.

Teller Will Be Re-Elected.

DENVER Jan. 16.—The members of the Colorado legislature will vote for United States senator to succeed Henry M. Teller at noon Tuesday, Jan. 19. Teller will be re-elected.

J. J. Cooney, the San Francisco notary who testified that ex Senator Fair acknowledged before him the deeds conveying $1,000,000 worth of property to Nettie Craven, his alleged contract wife, has been arrested for perjury.

The United States circuit court of appeals at Richmond has decided in favor of the city against G. V. Walker in a suit brought to recover the value of whisky poured into the street by the town authorities the night the city was occupied by by the Union soldiers at the end of the rebellion.

Tom Lowe, aged 26, under arrest at Denison, Tex., for disposing of mortgaged property confessed that he had 16 living and undivorced wives and 19 children.

ATTACKING THE DEVIL

Picturesque and Interesting Methods of Assailing Satan.

BURNED THE EVIL ONE IN EFFIGY.

How New York Salvationists Served Their Arch Enemy—Cut Off His Head and His Tail and Then Applied the Torch—Miss Ackerman's Crusade In Chicago.

There are various ways of attacking the devil.

In New York the other evening the Salvation Army burned his satanic majesty in effigy in the presence of a delighted multitude. In Chicago Miss Jessie Ackerman, a celebrated W. C. T. U. worker, has started a crusade against the powers of darkness by holding services of song and prayer in barrooms. There may be differences of opinion as to which of these methods is the more effective, but all must agree that both of them are calculated to make old Apollyon feel mighty uncomfortable.

The burning of satan was announced by the New York Salvationists in a big placard on the front of the Army headquarters, bearing this legend:

THE DEVIL!

HIS ANATOMY DISSECTED AND DESTROYED!

Burned In Effigy!

AWFUL! REALISTIC! STARTLING!

A picture of satan in red, with an immense cloven hoof and long tail, was painted on the billboard.

Previous to the cremation of his satanic majesty's effigy the band from Salvation Army headquarters paraded the streets. Four of the lassies, wearing scarlet caps, followed the band and carried what was intended to represent a coffin between them, two at the head and two at the foot On the mock coffin was printed in big black letters the words, "The devil to burn."

Major Winchell and his wife officiated at the cremation. They made addresses describing the ruin satan has worked among souls. Then Cadet Robinson, a young girl, sang a hymn entitled "He Can't Get Me No More." The refrain of this hymn was as follows:

He can't get me no more.
He can't get me no more.
He had me once, and he let me go,
And he can't get me no more.

The "he" in this case was the devil. Major Winchell said that he believed implicitly in the personality of the devil.

"Let us sing now 'Burn Him Again,'" he added.

The audience sang with enthusiasm. The refrain of this was:

Burn him again! Burn him again!
The devil's a devil, so burn him again!

When the song was ended, Major Winchell said:

"We will now immediately proceed to cut off the devil's head."

The coffin had meanwhile been placed on the front platform, and three Salvation Army lassies produced an elaborately trimmed bonnet, with ribbons three yards long, and carried it to Major Winchell. The bonnet was intended to typify pride, and the major pinned it to the curtain which ran along the front of the platform.

"Let us now cut out the devil's tongue," said the major.

One of the girl cadets rummaged in the coffin for a moment and then produced a paper pattern cut in the shape of a tongue. It was about 4 feet long and 1 foot wide, and on it were printed the words, "Gossip, scandal, lies, and blasphemies."

The next thing in order was the cutting out of satan's vertebræ. This was illustrated by a picture of Colonel Bob Ingersoll. At the bottom of the picture were the words, "Doubt, destiny."

Major Winchell told the spectators what a bad man Colonel Ingersoll was and how his advice should be shunned.

"Cadet Kilrain will now sing us something," said the major.

Cadet Kilrain, who is a rather pretty girl with a good voice sang the hymn "Have Faith In God" and got the first encore of the night

She is a niece of Jake Kilrain, the pugilist. Then the major produced a lot of whisky bottles and pipes, which he said were given by converts. Only one of the bottles contained any liquor.

The tail of the devil, which consisted of a pack of cards, strung out one after another, and the devil's heart, 4 feet by 2,

BURNING SATAN IN EFFIGY.

made of paper with the word "Deceit" printed on one side, were next cut and displayed to the audience.

"Let us now cut out the devil's wings," said the major.

The devil's wings were represented by a picture of two pugilists who were delivering impossible upper cuts.

Major Winchell then introduced Johnny Murdock to the gathering. Murdock made a brief address, in which he said that he was once the trainer of Pugilist James Duffy, who died recently after a bout at the Broadway Athletic club.

"I was converted four months ago," said Murdock, "and gave up training prizefighters. I asked Duffy not to take part in his last fight, and he promised me that he would give up fighting when that one was over."

Then came the last act—namely, the burning of the effigy of satan Major Winchell had a lot of blue and red lights and some kind of an unearthly figure on the stage

The hall was darkened, and matches were applied to the lights, the effigy being suspended in midair The women all screamed at the sight

Then the band played a funeral march, and the cremation came to a close The audience had to pay 10 cents apiece to witness the spectacle of the burning.

Although less picturesque than those of the New York Salvationists, the methods of Miss Jessie Ackerman in her Chicago crusade against the rum power are sufficiently sensational.

Accompanied by Captain Jennie Asher of the Englewood corps of the Volunteers of America, Alfred N. Ells of the McCormick Theological seminary and T. P. B. Davis, a department editor on the Ram's Horn, she inaugurated her work in Chicago by visiting a dozen saloons in West Madison and Halsted streets. In most of the places visited the crusaders sang several songs and talked personally to the frequenters of the resorts. Four saloon keepers in West Madison street refused to permit Miss Ackerman and her associates to

MISS ACKERMAN STARTS HER CRUSADE.

conduct services in their houses, but at all the other saloons visited the little band of devoted workers were permitted to stay as long as they wished and were treated with the greatest respect.

In the barrel houses in Halsted street the loungers not only joined in the singing, but crowded around the singers, begged for more songs, and, when the crusaders went away, sent after them a chorus of "Thank you." Many of the occupants of the saloons wept when the familiar tunes were sung, and several followed the workers from place to place, and, for the time being at least, forgot to drink.

In one saloon Miss Ackerman saw a man whom she had met while doing missionary work in London ten years ago. While they were singing the last song in this place a young man who was drinking at the bar began crying and declared he had been a Sunday school pupil in the Fourth Baptist church ten years ago and had only lately begun drinking. He insisted on following the workers and walked patiently along in the mud and rain with them during the rest of their trip. He seemed quite heartbroken at first and declared he was no use in the world. Finally he was allowed to raise an umbrella and carry it over Captain Asher. Then he smiled. "I'm some use, after all, now, ain't I?" And they cheered his heart by telling him he was.

Miss Ackerman is supported by the Fourth Baptist church, and on her tours of the saloons she invites the men she sees there to attend the services which she conducts at the church. Many of them accept the invitation, and she feels highly encouraged over the outlook. Miss Ackerman has worked in the slums of the great cities of Europe and knows how to touch the hearts of the social outcasts of Chicago. She has been twice around the world as a temperance missionary and has even visited the far off island of Iceland.

Miss Ackerman is a regularly ordained Baptist preacher and is probably the first to carry the work of the Baptist church into a field hitherto occupied alone by the Salvation Army slum corps.

Measuring Hairs In a Murder Case.

Methods by which experts come to their conclusions are always interesting, particularly in serious cases, like a murder trial, where the decision reached may be a matter of life or death. In the case of the old woman, Mrs. Charlotte Saunders, who was murdered at Coney Island, a Brooklyn expert has been endeavoring to decide to whom belonged the hair found grasped in her hand when she was discovered. It was stated when the hair was sent to the expert that he would be able to tell whether it was that of a man or a woman, and further that it was to be examined by a chemist. There is nothing chemical in the examination, and there is no way of telling whether the hair grew on the head of a man or a woman The examination in this case was made by measurements. With the aid of a microscope and a micrometer hair from the head of the woman, that found in her hand, that of the accused man and of others who might have been connected with the deed was all carefully measured The result showed, as will be announced in court when the trial is taken up again, that the hair in the hand was more nearly like that on the woman's own head than any of the other samples offered. As for telling the difference between the hair of a man and a woman, only a guess at it can be made on general principles, the experts say. The hair of a man is likely to be coarser and stronger than that of a woman. This may be due, it is further inferred, to the constant exposure of most men to winds and weather. But, at the same time, a man is occasionally found whose hair is finer and softer than that of the majority of women.

A New Sensation For Paris.

Paris is extracting all possible joy from the fact that when the chamber of deputies meets there will be one member wearing a turban and an oriental burnoose, and it is promised in his name in the papers that he will pray on his knees on the doorstep of the chamber one-quarter of an hour each day and kiss the floor of the parliament room regularly before taking his seat. He is rich and young and is a local doctor from Pontarlier, who became a Mohammedan convert in Algiers and latterly has grown to be a confirmed crank on the subject. He attends the poor sick gratis and is otherwise such an amiable person that Pontarlier loves him, even while it laughs at him. He was nominated at a recent by-election as a joke and only got a few votes, but as neither of the two chief candidates received a majority a second ballot was necessary, and so the whim of electing Grenier fascinated the imagination of his constituency.

Youthful Depravity.

When the remains of John Conlon were found strewn along the railroad tracks near Oakland, Cal., bullet holes in the face led to the belief that the man had been murdered, and that his body had been placed on the track to conceal the crime. Detectives have now learned that no crime was committed. Some small boys who were practicing with an airgun hung Conlon's face on a post and used it as a target.

Grewsome Church Relic.

In the St. Sepulcher church in London there was found in an old chest recently the bell which in Stuart times used to be rung by the crier outside the cell of a condemned felon on the night before execution. The bell will be hung up in a conspicuous place in the church.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Joseph Rastetter, of Massillon, has been granted a pension.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Kurtz, corner East and Railroad streets, a daughter.

Mrs. J. A. Taggart, of Akron, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Jacob Wagoner, of East Oak street.

The residence of William Higginbotham, in North Lawrence, was slightly damaged by fire this morning.

Miss V. Odell Gaddis and Mrs. L. W. Gaddis, of Toledo, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Gaddis, in Tremont street.

George F. Stuck, who is employed as a telegraph operator by the Pennsylvania railway company, will make his home in Massillon for a few months.

The boycott declared by other labor organizations on the products of the Imperial mill, of Duluth, Mich, has been endorsed by the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly.

Henry Bowers was taken in charge by officers Friday night and lodged in the city prison. The poor fellow is evidently insane, and his removal to the asylum will doubtless be necessary.

The membership fees in the Massillon Woman's Cemetery Association are now due for 1897. The same should be remitted to the treasurer, Mrs. Flora R. Jones, on or before the next meeting which will be held on Monday, February 1st.

A report very generally spread about this morning, to the effect that the stock of the Corns iron and Steel Company had been sold to some large syndicate, is untrue. James C. Corns, president of the company, says, "There is absolutely nothing in it."

Henry Zieglemeyer, ensign in the United States navy, who has been visiting in Canton for three weeks, called on his uncle, E. J Wernet, yesterday, to say goodbye, being about ready to return to his ship, which leaves on a long cruise next month.

Harmon Shaidnagle, who fell in East Main street the other day, is in a precarious condition. He was made unconscious by the fall and has not yet regained his senses. The skull was not fractured, but the concussion of the brain was so great that his condition is even more serious.

Postmaster Monnot, of Canton, has been authorized to appoint ten stamp agents to be located in different parts of the city for the convenience of postoffice customers. The compensation of the agents is $24 per year and they are constantly required to have on hand stamps to the value of $25.

The practice of one conductor on the inter urban line of calling aloud the names of streets as the car approaches them, should be followed by others in the employ of the company. Passengers, and especially those not familiar with the streets of the city, would thus be better enabled to signify their desire to alight.

The board of education met Thursday evening and ordered the purchase of three sets of relief maps at $100 a set, for the schools, No other business of importance was transacted, the bills not even being paid on account of the illness of Clerk Humberger, whose duties were performed by Mr. Kettl. The other members were all present.

John Spuhler, who was at work at his machine near a window in the extreme eastern end of one of Russell & Co.'s shops about 5 o'clock Thursday evening, heard a pistol report, and a moment later discovered that an oil can in front of him was leaking. The bullet had passed through the window pane and lodged in the can, which afforded Mr. Spuhler protection. The hand that fired the shot has not yet revealed itself.

The next number of the lecture course entertainments will be a concert at Bucher's opera house, Friday evening, January 22, given by the famous Ariel Ladies' Sextette or Smith Sisters, who have given over 1,000 concerts in the past four years, have appeared in every state in the Union except two, have traveled over 50,000 miles on their tour, and filled more return engagements than any concert company now on the road.

The Massillon Bridge Company has employed but a small force of men since January 1, and will close down next week for inventory After about two weeks of total idleness, however, work will be resumed in full A number of large contracts are on hand, and no further delay will be experienced during the year. During the past year the plant was constantly in operation, and part of the time employed night and day forces.

The newly elected officers of Hive No. 41, L. O. T. M. were installed Thursday afternoon under the direction of Past Commander Mrs. Mary E Merrell. The officers are Abbie Lee, past commander; Mary A. White, commander; Lucy Seabrook, lieutenant commander; Olive A. Poe, record keeper; Katie Berg, financ keeper; Susan Frantz, chapl in; Louisa Critchfield, sergeant; Matilda George, mistress-at arms; Adela Howald, sentinel; Mary Sherizer, picket; Maria Wagner, banner bearer No. 1; Louisa Koontz, banner banner No. 2; Mrs. McDaniels, banner bearer No. 3

The Millersburg Republican contains an appreciative notice of the death of Henry G. White, its editor, and the father of Mrs Charles H Fox, of Massillon. Mr. White died on January 7th. The Republican says: "When his country's call sounded, although a mere boy, he stood bravely for its defense through the entire service until the glad cry, 'Freedom' After nine months' patient illness, when the heavenly summon came—although a summon we must all obey—yet it found him ready to take his place in the 'ranks which are rapidly filing beyond the river.'"

Progressive euchre at the Massillon Club enter ained seventy-two players n Friday night and many more were present, who joined in the informal dancing which followed Among the many present were Mrs W. N. Thornburgh, of Chicago and Mrs. Morton of Columbus. The game continued until 11 o'clock Miss Harriet Russell winning the ladies' prize, a Wedgewood pitcher, and Mrs W. Gaddis, who played in a man's case. The committee in charge of the evening consisted of Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Corns, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Charles M Russell, Miss Reed, Miss Webb and Miss Hunt The next party of the series will probably take place in two weeks.

The bi-monthly meeting of the Sunday School Workers' Round Table will be held in the Reformed church at Richville on Thursday evening next, January 21. The main features of the meeting will be a discussion of the work of the association, led by the secretary, and "The Teachers' Meeting." The international Sunday school lesson for January 24, "The Lame Man Healed," will be taught by Prof. E. A. Jones. It is the intention during the year to have lessons taught as adapted to classes of different ages The teachers' meeting is the first of this series. Conveyances will leave the Presbyterian chapel at 6:15 o'clock. All who wish to go will please report to your Sunday school superintendents, that we may have a place for you.

WHAT TELEGRAMS SAY

A Column of Very Latest News by Wire.

SHERMAN AT THE CAPITAL.

The Seamen's Society Hard After Senators Hale and Frye—Joel T. Headley Dead—Hogs that Bring Fancy Prices—Guy Wilkes to be Sold.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Sherman returned from Canton today. Aside from confirming the report of his acceptance of the state portfolio, he gave no news about other members of the cabinet. Neither would he outline the policy of the state department in regard to Cuba or the arbitration treaty.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—The trustees of the Western Seamens' Friend Society have adopted resolutions strongly condemning Senators Hale and Frye for offering a senate substitute for the House bill intended to benefit sailors, the substitute entirely changing the House bill and restoring flogging. The trustees ask all seamens' societies to protest against the substitute.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 —Senator Frye says the senate substitute for the house bill complained of by the Western Seamen's Friend Society, does not restore flogging. He said the house bill would not allow the master of a vessel to defend himself from the attack of a sailor. The senate substitute was intended to meet that case, and not to restore flogging.

SOMERSET, Ky., Jan. 16.—Word is received from Rugby, seventy miles away, of the murder of Mrs. B. L. Davies by her husband, the manager of the Tabard inn, and his suicide. No cause is known. Davies was well known in Cincinnati, where he was clerk at the Gibson House, and in New York, where he was employed at the Netherland Hotel.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—At a sale of hogs at the Illinois state fair grounds, fifty-four Poland china hogs averaged $251.50 each. A sow bred in 1895 brought $750.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15—Guy Wilkes, sire of many famous horses, is to be shipped East, for sale at auction.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Joel T. Headley, the historian, died today of paralysis, aged 83.

MARINETTE, Wis., Jan. 16.—At noon today it was learned that all missing fishermen carried away on floating ice succeeded sin safely reaching Green Island.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va , Jan. 16 —Four schoolhouses and one church have been burned in Gilmer county within the past six weeks by incendiaries, whose motives are not known. All schoolhouses and churches are guarded night and day.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

They Hold a Meeting and Elect Their Officers.

At the regular meeting of Mrs. Maj McKinley Tent, D. of V., Friday evening, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year by Mrs. Frank M. Crawford, installing officer:

President, Bertha M. Martin; senior vice, Maggie Rogers; junior vice, Estelle Hering; chaplain, Levo Stevens; treasurer, Lizzie M Reavie; secretary, Mioma Brown; guard, Emma Wise; inner guard, Maggie Cosier; musician, Florence Matthews; trustees, Maggie Cosier, Blanche Brady and Mrs. Clara Karrer.

President Martin then delivered an eloquent inaugural address, which visibly affected all who had the privilege of listening to it. Following installation a farewell reception was tendered Mrs. Crawford, who will shortly take up her residence in Columbus. Refreshments were served.

The past year has been one of unusual prosperity in the history of Mrs. Maj. McKinley Tent. It has increased both in interest and membership, and during the coming year it is earnestly hoped that all who are eligible—daughters and grandaughters of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion who shall have attained the age of fifteen—will avail themselves of the privilege of becoming a Daughter of Veteran.

Death of Frank Stucker.

Frank Stucker, aged 65 years, died at noon today at his residence in West Main street, of dropsy. Mr. Stucker was born in Germany and came direct from there to Massillon fifty four years ago. Mr. Stucker leaves a wife and six children and many devoted friends to mourn his loss. The funeral will be conducted from St. Mary's church on

THE BIG MEN IN CANTON.

Quay, Penrose and Judge McKenna Arrive.

CANTON, Jan. 16.—Senator M. S. Quay and Senator-elect Boise Penrose, of Pennsylvania, arrived in Canton from Philadelphia at 9 05 o'clock this morning. Both statesmen walked to the residence of President-elect McKinley and were closeted with the latter for more than two hours. The senators declined to enter into any discussion relative to the occasion or importance of their visit and in fact Senator Quay remarked that he did not come prepared to make any statements whatever for publication. Senator Penrose talked more freely, but stated that there was nothing of importance connected with his visit to disclose. They took dinner at the Hotel Hurford and at 2:05 o'clock boarded an east-bound train, Senator Penrose intimated that he and Mr. Quay had come to confer about a place for Gov. Hastings in the cabinet. Among other callers this morning were Judge Joseph McKenna, of San Francisco, and Major Dick. The latter returned to Cleveland at noon.

Judge McKenna, whose name has been frequently mentioned with other cabinet possibilities, arrived late Friday night and will remain in Canton at least two days. Judge McKenna smiled somewhat languidly when asked if he expected to enter the cabinet, but answered that he did not. "I can make no definite statement to you," he said, "but there are places in the cabinet to be filled, and consequently my visit."

The judge did not confer with President-elect McKinley this morning, as the Pennsylvania senators arrived in advance of him. He did not say just what appointment would please him most, but is apparently prepared to accept anything.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 16.—The Texas delegation left for Canton at 11:15 to present the claims of M. John Grant, national committeeman from Texas, for a position in the cabinet. The delegation is composed of about sixty prominent business men. The delegation has a monster petition signed by 103.000 names to present to McKinley.

BOUGHT A BUILDING.

The Massillon Loan and Building Company's Purchase.

The Massillon Loan and Building Company purchased the south end of Bucher's opera house Friday afternoon, from the estate of J. G. Bucher, paying therefor $4,500. The purchase includes the width of the south store room, and occupancy is subject to right of way to the hall in the the third floor, by way of the present staircase. The business room will be handsomely fitted up, equipped with a large vault, and the company will move into its new home about April 1st. The purchase is regarded as a very wise one, as it gives the company a permanent headquarters at a reasonable figure. As the present surplus is in the neighborhood of $11,000, the purchase was easily arranged.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

DEBATE AT GENOA.

GENOA, Jan. 16.—A very crowded house was the result at Genoa, last night, and a lively discussion on natural ability and education followed. The participants were, affirmative, E. Steward, Frank Doll and Will Fasnacht; negative; Att'y. Kibler, Pers. Smith and J. B. Fierstoe. The decision was in favor of the affirmative. Judges, M. Cormany, H. Kemery and Mr. Bollinger. The silver question is on for next Friday evening. There was also an election of officers last evening, which resulted as follows: President, E. Steward; vice president, C. Allen; secretary, Dora Freds; treasurer, Jerry Richards; attorney, Homer Bordner; critic, M. Fisher; marshals, Frank Doll, E Linninger and Jonathan Bordner; chorister, Harry Schott; janitor, Chief May.

VOTING ON PROHIBITION.

ELTON, Jan 16.—Local option is being voted upon today, and we hope to the honor of our voters it will be "dry" It has been said that intoxicating drink has been sold since the last election, in the towns in our township which are not incorporated. If so, it was very slyly, for it is too unprofitable to be detected. We hope and trust that if men are so indifferent to the welfare of their fellow-men as to vote it "wet," that no man will be found mean enough to come in and take the money from the families which here, as elsewhere, have only enough for the necessaries of life.

Isaac H. Myers, of Wooster, Ohio, Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

WOOSTER, O., May 21, 1896.

To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O: Gents—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. Krieger, druggist, and used them for rheumatism and constipation. One of my arms was so badly afflicted that I could not remove my coat without assistance, and after using one box all pain had entirely left it. The medicine did me more good than anything I ever took. Yours very truly,

ISAAC H. MYERS,

Not in the Fare, but in the Train Service, Is where you'll find the difference if you go to the inauguration over the Pennsylvania Short Lines Low rate tickets on sale March 1st, 2d and 3d. For details apply to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent, or address C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agent, Cleveland, O.

Inauguration Excursions via Pennsylvania Short Line.

Tickets on sale March 1st, 2d and 3d. Full particulars furnished upon application to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent, or to C. L Kimball, A. G. P. Agent, Cleveland, O.

Celery Tea regulates the kidneys, cures constipation headache 25c at all druggists

Gloves and mittens at your own price to close them out, at West Side Variety Bazaar.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headache. 25c at druggists.

EATING HORSE MEAT.

A PRACTICE THAT IS GROWING AND IS WELL SUPPORTED.

Flesh of the Horse Is Healthful and Said to Be Better For Food Than Pork—The Economic Side of the Question Presented In a Forcible Manner.

Paris and Vienna cheap restaurants substitute horse meat for other kinds of butchers' meat, as a matter of course. Hitherto even in Paris, where the advantages of horses' meat as a regular item on bills of fare have been known ever since the siege of Paris, restaurants hesitate to publish the fact that they are serving it to their customers for fear of the popular prejudice. Yet just as oleomargarine is infinitely better than genuine butter of a poor quality, so ordinary horse meat is better for health and flavor than meat from cattle sold for the use of the poorer classes.

The poorer people abroad learn to live largely without meat. A driver on a London omnibus, who seemed to be a man of intelligence and thrift, told the writer that he could afford meat only once or twice a week. The poorer classes in Berlin and Vienna are forced by the high prices to go without meat. In Paris the custom of using horse meat has made it possible for all the poorer classes who have to do heavy labor to obtain a sufficient amount of nourishing animal food.

Horse's meat differs from beef in being slightly coarser in grain and having a slightly richer flavor. Its quality naturally depends on the age of the beast. As a rule, even though it may be tougher, the meat is far safer to eat than beef. While the herds of cattle each year are producing among themselves more tuberculous infection, horses have little chance to communicate tuberculosis or any other disease to one another, because they are seldom kept closely together. The diet of horses fits them for food purposes even more than cows, and infinitely more than swine or poultry.

The business of slaughtering horses for their meat is undoubtedly on the increase in the United States because a large market has opened in Europe for horse meat, especially when it is canned. The Germans are eating it, though unconsciously, in the form of sausage.

An unknown amount comes back to America as canned meat, and not improbably forms a staple item of diet in all public or private institutions where feeding by contract is carried on. That this industry will rapidly increase is certain from the fact that horses are becoming cheaper and more abundant. The farms out west can better afford to feed horses with their grain if they can sell the horses for their meat.

The result will be that if horses come largely into the market as a food product the younger horses will be killed off before they are 2 years old to save the expense of longer feeding them. This will do away with the last real reason against the use of horse meat—that only old and feeble horses are used.

A great gain will be made in preventing the constant production of lame or feeble horses by drivers. Just as soon as a horse becomes a little past his best strength and speed the owners will sell them off to butchers, just as ordinary cows and oxen are sold. The horse for driving and teaming will be then a much finer animal through a genuine "survival of the fittest."

The business troubles in the United States and the increasing number of men without employment are emphasizing the fact that every possible factor must be utilized to make living cheaper and better for the poorer classes. Meat fed labor cannot compete with labor fed on rice or macaroni. But meat fed labor accomplishes better work.

Few people realize how rigidly the old Mosaic law, largely discarded even among Jews, holds among the people at large. On account of distinctions made by the laws of Moses between animals clean and unclean many animals, on account of some peculiar arrangement of their feet, have been denied to the use of mankind as food. The one exception is pork, which is perhaps the most unfit for food of all meat on account of the filthy habits and feeding of most swine.

Orientals decline to eat camel meat, though this also is finding its way to Paris in larger amounts every year. Many kinds of wild animals and birds are disliked from some similar prejudice. Carnivorous animals must always be discarded because of their fondness for carrion. Horses, however, are the daintiest eaters of the entire animal kingdom.

There was a time when horses were so closely associated with man in all work and progress that simple affection for a horse rendered the idea of butchering him repugnant. But now the era of the horse has passed. The bicycle has replaced the saddle horse, the motor wagon the buggy and stage, and the lack of room in city life has made a horse as a pet no longer practicable. That horses will be exterminated if used for butchers' meat is no more possible than that cattle or sheep will be. And the future breeds of horses in America, fostered by the continuous killing off of all but the strongest and most beautiful, will be highly improved.—New York Press.

Music For the Sick.

Once more it is announced that the playing of music is being successfully employed by physicians to soothe disordered minds and relieve those suffering from disease. The earliest recorded attempt of this character is that in which David played the harp before Saul. The result may probably be remembered. Saul threw his javelin at him.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

In modern Greece the language of flowers is developed with such detail and is so generally understood that a lover and his sweetheart sometimes carry on an ideal correspondence by means of clusters of loose blossoms

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The Grangers opened without change. Manhattan was distinctly firm. After the general list had shown a momentary reactionary tendency there was strength which extended to nearly every stock. There seemed evidence of returning confidence in business. The prices today were the highest of the year, and though at times the market became dull, there was always an undertone of strength. Omaha reached 50½, the highest ever reached. Public rumors confidently point to 2 per cent. in the near future London bought heavy, and cables reported that in their market American houses were picking up stocks. Wheeling was steady in spite of the expected drop on appointment of receivership. The cutting of rates is expected to come to an end early next week. The bank statement is very favorable and goes to help the upward movement.

BANK STATEMENT.

Reserve increased		$8.108,075
Loans	"	283,000
Specie	"	928,300
Legals	"	9.589,800
Deposits	"	9.481,000
Circulation decreased		163,900

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The Liverpool cables came ¼ penny higher and caused our market to open at 80¼, an advance of ¼ from last night's close. The receipts in N. W. were 294 against 174 last week, and 490 last year. A dispatch from Central Illinois says that the wheat sown early is in fair condition, but that sown later which is more than 50% of the crop, is in poor condition. They had too much dry weather early in the season and in the last week or ten the wheat has undoubtedly been affected by the cold freezing weather. The condition of the wheat is far from satisfactory and is questionable whether or not it will make half a crop. The acreage never was so small as this year and we are paying 85 to 90c to farmers, but even these figures do not draw out much wheat. There is very little in farmers' hands to move. The Modern Miller says the demand for wheat at country places is more urgent than ever and prices continue to be held above what the speculative level would warrant. Mill stocks of flour are low and in several of the leading markets of the South-east stocks show a decrease. Memphis being the only important Southern market showing an increase. Flour prices generally have not yielded to the decline in grain and is not likely to unless a heavier rate occurs. The government report on wheat for 1896 will not be ready for about 10 days.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May	80¾	81	80⅛	80¾
July	76	76⅞	76	76⅝
Oats.				
July	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅜
May	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18¾
Corn.				
July	25¾	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
May	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24¾
Pork				
May	8 00	8 02	7 95	8 02
Lard.				
May	4 07	4 10	4 07	4 10

TOLEDO, Jan. 16. — [By Associated Press]—Wheat, 92.½

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	open-ing	high	low	close
American sugar	114¾	117¼	114¾	116⅞
American Tobacco	77	77⅜	76	77¾
C. B. & Q	74⅝	76¼	74¼	76¼
Chicago gas	78⅜	79½	78¼	79⅛
General electric	34½	35	34⅜	34⅜
Lake Shore	153	153	153	153
Louisville & Nashville	50⅜	51⅜	50¾	51⅜
Manhattan	91¼	92¾	91¼	92⅜
Northwest	104	104⅞	104¾	104¾
Reading	27½	27¾	27½	27⅝
St Paul	75⅞	77	75⅞	76¾
Western Union	84⅞	85⅝	84⅞	85½

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, January 16 1897

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel	90
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16-16
Corn	25 26
Barley	44
Wool	8-12 15
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	84 00
Timothy Seed	$1 10-$1 35
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	75
Hay, (old)	$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$8 00

PRODUCE.

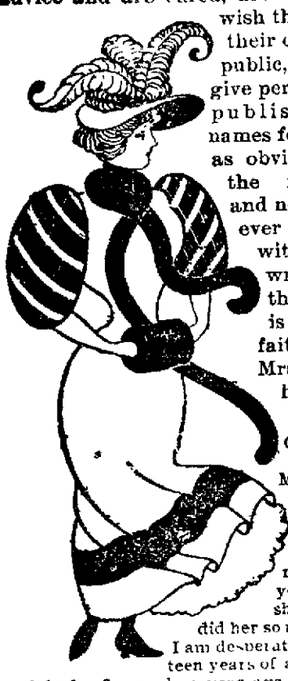
Choice Butter, per lb	13-15
Eggs, per dozen	16
Lard, per pound	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	5
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	20
Onions,	35-40
Apples,	20 22
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-20 apiece
Chickens, spring, dressed	9
Dried Peaches, peeled	13-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	90-$1 20

HER HAPPY DAY.

A CHARMING STORY OF MEDICINE AND MARRIAGE.

Two Open Letters From a Chicago Girl —How Happiness Came to Her.

Among the tens of thousands of women who apply to Mrs. Pinkham for advice and are cured, are many who wish the facts in their cases made public, but do not give permission to publish their names for reasons as obvious as in the following, and no name is ever published without the writer's authority; this is a bond of faith which Mrs. Pinkham has never broken.



Chicago, Jan. 8th, '95

My dear Mrs. Pinkham — A friend of mine, Mrs. ——, wants me to write you, because she says: "you did her so much good" I am desperate. Am nineteen years of age, tall, and weighed 138 pounds a year ago I am now a mere skeleton. From your little book I think my trouble is profuse menstruation. My symptoms are * * * * * etc

Our doctor (my uncle) tells father that I am in consumption, and wants to take me to Florida. Please help me Tell me what to do, and tell me quickly I am engaged to be married in September Shall I live to see the day? * * * *

LUCY E. W.

Chicago, June 16th, '95.

My dear Mrs. Pinkham —

This is a happy day I am well and gaining weight daily, but shall continue the treatment and Vegetable Compound during the summer, as you suggest Uncle knows nothing about what you have done for me, because it would make things very unpleasant in the family. I would like to give you a testimonial to publish, but father would not allow it * * * * * I shall be married in September, and as we go to Boston, will call upon you How can I prove my gratitude? * * * *

LUCY E. W.

Just such cases as the above leak out in women's circles, and that is why the confidence of the women of America is bestowed upon Mrs. Pinkham.

Why are not physicians more candid with women when suffering from such ailments?

Women want the truth, and if they cannot get it from their doctor, will seek it elsewhere

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO } ss.
STARK COUNTY }

G. L. Albright, Trustee
vs. } ORDER of SALE
Catharine Becker, et. al. }

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, January 23, 1897,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the township of Perry, county of Stark and state of Ohio, and known as and being a part of the north-east quarter of section No 28, in township No. 10 and range No. 9, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone set on the south line of said quarter distant westerly thereon two hundred and twenty-three (223) feet from the south-east corner of said quarter, and running thence west on said south line, north eighty-seven and one-half (87½) degrees, west thirteen hundred and thirty-one (1331) feet, to a stone at the southeast corner of land heretofore owned by George Schweier, thence northerly on the line parallel with the east line of said quarter, north two and one-half (2½) degrees, east two thousand seven hundred and nineteen (2,719) feet, to a stone on the north line of said quarter, thence east to said north line of said quarter, south eighty-seven and one-half (87½) degrees, east thirteen hundred and thirty-one (1,331) feet, to another stone on said north line, thence southerly on a line parallel with the east line of said quarter, south two and one-half (2½) degrees, west two thousand seven hundred and nineteen (2,719) feet, to the place of beginning; containing eighty-three and ninety-seven hundredths (83 97) acres, more or less, excepting eight and one-half (8½) acres heretofore conveyed to Mary Zeph, by deed dated September 3d, 1883, recorded in volume 198 on page 311 of the deed records of said county; also excepting four and one-half (4 1-2) acres of land thereof conveyed to William Nave by deed duly recorded in the recorder's office of said county.

Appraised at $_,_95. Terms cash.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
WILLISON & DAY, Attorneys.

Excursion to Cleveland.

Thursday, January 21, by train No. 2, C., L. & W. Ry. Special low rate. Tickets good two days. Given on account of Cleveland Gray's grand reproduction of the famous Coney Island and numerous side attractions; 250 people in the casts. Greatest event held in Cleveland since the war. Don't fail to see it. See Cleveland papers for further particulars or consult home railway agents.

Best Silver Leaf Flour $1.25 per sack, at Schworm Bros

Changing Hands

is all it amounts to when you make your wife a present of a home. It is like putting money in a savings bank, with your rent as interest. She will keep it for you till the rainy day comes, when, no matter what else you may have lost, you will not be homeless. Look at the bargains I am offering in city and suburban homes.

James R. Dunn.

STYLE AND FIT

is a man's first consideration, when he is about to buy a suit. Prices next. We have studied both very closely and we are prepared to make a first-class

Stylish Suit for $15 00

You couldn't do better with a clothier.

W. F. BREED, TAILOR

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